

ITEM: 20

SUBJECT: Uncontested Waste Discharge Requirements

REPORT: Following are the proposed waste discharge requirements that prohibit discharge to surface waters. All agencies and the dischargers concur or have offered no comments. Items indicated as updates on the summary agenda make the requirements consistent with current plans and policies of the Board.

	<p>a. IT ENVIRONMENTAL LIQUIDATING TRUST, BENSON RIDGE FACILITY, OPERATION OF CLASS II SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT AND POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE OF CLASS I LANDFILL, Lake County</p> <p>IT Environmental Liquidating Trust maintains a closed Class I landfill and operates an active Class II surface impoundment at the Benson Ridge Facility in Lake County. The facility was formerly owned and operated by IT Corporation until their bankruptcy in 2004, at which time the IT Environmental Liquidating Trust was formed to handle the ongoing monitoring and maintenance.</p> <p>From 1979 to 1984, the facility accepted liquid, sludge, and solid wastes from the geothermal industry in the Geysers area for disposal in three Class II-1 surface impoundments equipped with two-foot compacted clay liners. These liners leaked and impacted shallow perched-zone groundwater with inorganic constituents, primarily boron, sulfate, and chloride. The former IT Corporation completed closure of the site in 1992 by consolidating wastes from the former surface impoundments into an onsite Class I landfill located in two of the former surface impoundments. The active Class II surface impoundment was also constructed as part of site closure to contain and evaporate impacted groundwater, leachate from the landfill and surface impoundment, and purge water from the onsite monitoring wells. The closed facility is jointly regulated by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.</p> <p>Waste discharge requirements for the facility are undergoing a regular 10-year update to bring them up to date with current standards and any changes at the facility. Surface water drainage is southward into an intermittent, unnamed drainage channel that discharges to another unnamed west-trending course that runs parallel to Highway 29 and eventually drains into McIntire Creek through a series of small check dams. Surface water then flows into Cole Creek and then to Clear Lake. (WLB)</p>
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	b.	<p>WILD ROSE VINEYARDS LLC, DOLE FRESH VEGETABLES INC., POST CLOSURE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, FORMER CLASS II SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT, San Joaquin County</p> <p>Dole Fresh Fruit discharged cherry processing wastewater to unlined ponds at a facility near the town of Victor. The site now belongs to Wild Rose Vineyards LLC. Subsequently, the ponds were determined to contain designated waste and were closed as a landfill with a deed restriction to prevent disturbance of the site. These Waste Discharge Requirements establish Title 27 post-closure maintenance requirements for the closed landfill. Surface water discharge is to the Mokelumne River.</p>
	c.	<p>BP WEST COAST PRODUCTS, ARCO/BP STOCKTON FUEL TERMINAL #40T, ENHANCED BIOREMEDIATION PILOT STUDY, San Joaquin County</p> <p>BP West Coast Products (BP) plans to conduct an enhanced bioremediation pilot study at its bulk fuel terminal at the Port of Stockton. Groundwater is polluted with petroleum hydrocarbons. BP will inject potassium nitrate, potassium sulfate, and potassium phosphate into seven wells to enhance anaerobic biodegradation of petroleum fuel constituents. These waste discharge requirements allow 14 weekly injections into the seven wells at a rate of 0.074 gallons per minute, with a possible second round of injections upon approval of the Executive Officer. Groundwater samples from 17 downgradient wells will be collected weekly for the first month, monthly for the next six months, and quarterly thereafter to evaluate the effectiveness of the injections. If injected substances or their byproducts are detected at 20% or more above baseline levels at the downgradient compliance well, BP must implement a contingency plan consisting of a groundwater extraction and treatment system.</p>
	d.	<p>THERMALITO IRRIGATION DISTRICT, WATER TREATMENT PLANT, BUTTE COUNTY</p> <p>The Thermalito Irrigation District owns and operates a potable water treatment plant (WTP) in Oroville in Butte County. The WTP was originally constructed in 1973 with a pressure filter treatment capacity of 3 million gallons daily (MGD) and was expanded to a capacity of 6 MGD in 1995. A 4 MGD microfiltration (MF) plant is currently under construction, with startup scheduled for 2008. The WTP has never had Waste Discharge Requirements. Backwash wastewater from the pressure filters and the MF plant is discharged to two unlined settling ponds. Solids and particulate matter settle out of the wastewater in the ponds before the wastewater is recycled back into the headworks of the WTP. Source water for the WTP is</p>

		obtained from the Thermalito Power Canal and/or source wells owned by the Discharger. Surface water drainage is to the Feather River. (JMM)
	e.	<p>BAR 20 PARTNERS, LTD, A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN JOHN SHEHADEY AND RICHARD SHEHADEY, AND MICROGY, INC., BAR 20 DAIRY NO. 2, Fresno County</p> <p>Richard Shehadey and John Shehadey of Bar 20 Partners, LTD., own and operate the expanded Bar 20 Dairy No. 2 in Fresno County, which houses 10,457 Holstein milking and dry cows. The original dairy began operations in the early 1970s, and has operated under Order No. R5-2007-0035, Waste Discharge Requirements General Order for Existing Milk Cow Dairies since June 2007. Microgy, Inc, will construct, own, and operate an anaerobic digester at the Bar 20 No.2 Dairy to produce biogas that will be sold to Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&amp;E). The proposed digester system will daily add an estimated 65,000 gallons of supplemental feedstock to the existing dairy wastes to operate the digester. The dairy/digester liquid waste will be retained in the holding ponds until applied to the 2,792 acres of associated cropland. The biogas generated in the digester system will be processed through an on-site scrubber and then delivered to the off-site gas distribution system via pipeline.</p> <p>Comments were received from the Discharger on 15 January 2008. The comments were generally minor editorial changes and the tentative order was revised to reflect most of the comments. (SMH</p>
	f.	<p>City of McFarland, Wastewater Treatment Facility, Kern County</p> <p>The City of McFarland's wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) is currently regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. 89-154. The Discharger proposes to increase the flow from the WWTF from 1.1 to 1.55 million gallons per day. The Expansion Project consists of constructing a new 30-acre Disposal Pond and re-cropping of city owned land to meet agronomic requirements for discharge of effluent to land. The Discharger recycles effluent to about 270 acres of adjacent farmlands, including a 160-acre parcel of wine grapes. Discharge to crops other than fodder, fiber, or seed crops violates the proposed WDRs and warrants the issuance of a Cease and Desist Order. Effluent quality is similar to that of the shallow underlying groundwater, hence the effluent will not degrade shallow groundwater. Additionally, concentrations for upgradient wells have the highest concentrations of electrical conductivity (EC) and total dissolved solids (TDS).</p>

		<p><b>Revised WDRs</b> The revised WDRs would limit flow to 1.1 mgd until the Discharger makes certain performance demonstrations that, once approved by the Executive Officer, would allow an increase in flow to 1.55 mgd.</p> <p><b>Cease and Desist Order</b> The Cease and Desist Order would prohibit discharge to the vineyards after 1 January 2009.</p>
	g.	<p>J. G. BOSWELL TOMATO COMPANY, BUTTONWILLOW TOMATO PROCESSING FACILITY, KERN COUNTY</p> <p>J. G. Boswell Tomato Company, LLC (Discharger) owns and operates a tomato processing facility at the intersection of Interstate 5 and State Route 58 in Kern County, near the town of Buttonwillow. The Facility discharges approximately 5 mgd of wastewater to a 618-acre Use Area, planted primarily with sudan grass, wheat, or cotton. From 2005 to 2007, the wastewater had an average electrical conductivity (EC) of 680 umhos/cm and total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of 460 mg/L, while average monitoring well groundwater EC was 1,100 umhos/cm and TDS was 700 mg/L. The wastewater applied to the Use Area at the site is generally of higher quality than the receiving groundwater.</p>
	h.	<p>LAKE BERRYESSA RESORT IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY, Napa County</p> <p>The Lake Berryessa Resort Improvement District owns and operates a wastewater treatment facility (WWTP) that currently treats and disposes of wastewater from 187 existing single-family dwellings from the Berryessa Estates Subdivision. A total of 339 service connections will contribute to the influent at full buildout. The subdivision is located along the northwestern shoreline of Lake Berryessa near Putah Creek in Napa County. Wastewater is currently treated and stored in seven evaporation/percolation ponds. Because of capacity issues, the Discharger proposes to install three land application areas. Initially, the monthly average inflow to the WWTP shall not exceed an average monthly dry weather flow (ADWF) of 42,000 gpd. However, the monthly average dry weather inflow to the WWTP may be increased to 67,000 gpd if the Discharger submits a technical report that justifies the increase and is approved by the Executive Officer. In 2006, the monthly sewer service rate per equivalent dwelling unit (EDU) was \$7.50 and the corresponding residential connection fee was \$2,700. Surface water drainage from the site is to Stone Corral Creek,</p>

		which flows in to Putah Creek and is a tributary to Lake Berryessa. (GJC)
	i	<p>COFFMAN SPECIALTIES, INC. AND TIECHERT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, BOREAL TEMPORARY BATCH PLANT AND RECYCLING SITE, Nevada County (Waiver)</p> <p>The Discharger proposes to operate a temporary concrete batch plant on Boreal Ridge Road, Nevada County. The plant will produce materials to complete the I 80 surface improvements from the Soda Springs overcrossing to the Donner Summit Safety Rest Area. The temporary facility will consist of a portable concrete batch plant, an aggregate materials delivery system, a materials storage area, and a concrete washout and wastewater recycling area situated on the Boreal Ski Resort asphalt parking lot. The concrete batch plant will produce concrete from May through October of 2008 and 2009. No equipment will be stored or material stockpiled on site during the winter months. Approximately 6,500 gallons per day (gpd) of concrete wastewater will be generated with 3,000 gpd being used as wash water and the remainder used for concrete formulation. The Discharger will temporarily store and recycle all wastewater generated from the concrete batch plant using a steel washout basin with an estimated capacity of 18,000 gallons. The washout basin will be used to settle solids. The collected solids will be temporarily placed in a disposal area on a liner and hauled in a dry state to the on-site concrete recycler. The waiver expires on 1 November 2009. (RTM)</p>
	j.	<p>EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT, FOLSOM SOUTH CANAL CONNECTION PROJECT DEWATERING DISCHARGE TO LAND, Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties</p> <p>East Bay Municipal Utility District plans the installation of approximately 75,550 lineal feet of 72 inch diameter pipe to convey raw water from the Folsom South Canal in Sacramento County to the Mokelumne Aqueducts in San Joaquin County. The project will require dewatering, primarily at creek and wetlands crossings. Discharge rates are unknown, and the project will likely be completed by July 2008. Extracted groundwater will be discharged to designated land disposal areas owned by various third parties along the pipeline alignment. The disposal areas will be identified as needed as construction progresses, and the Discharger will obtain permission from the owner of each parcel where groundwater will be discharged. Surface water drainage is to the Mokelumne River. (ALO)</p>

	k.	<p>EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT, CAMANCHE DAM POWER HOUSE, San Joaquin County</p> <p>East Bay Municipal Utility District operates a hydroelectric generation Power House at the Camanche Reservoir dam near Clement, San Joaquin County. Wastewater is generated from several sources in the Power House generally through cooling, lubricating, heat exchange, and liquid seals. Several sources of cooling water are entirely contained within jackets and have no contact with bearings or lubricating oil. That water is directly discharged to the Mokelumne River. The wastewater that can become contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons (lubricating oil) and copper through use in the Power House is treated and discharged to the Mokelumne River. The Discharger has submitted a Report of Waste Discharge to change from surface water discharge to land discharge. Since January 2004 the flow rate has averaged 12,000 gallons per day. The wastewater contains trace amounts of lubrication oil and concentrations of copper that are approximately equal to the concentrations in the reservoir water. Surface water drainage is to the Mokelumne River. (TRO)</p>
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RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

Mgmt. Review \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Review \_\_\_\_\_

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board  
 11020 Sun Center Drive, #200  
 Rancho Cordova, CA 95670  
 24/25 April 2008